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SMOKING MICE DON'T GET LUNG CANCER, SCIENTISTS SUGGEST VIRUS ROLE IN CANCER

Lifetime exposure of mice to cigarette smoke by a team of four scientists did not cause lung cancer in any of the animals, the Tobacco Institute reported today in its publication, Tobacco and Health.

The animals responded to the smoke in such varied ways that the scientists are now studying the possible role of viruses as a cause of lung cancer, according to their report.

For the experiments, the scientists exposed 360 mice to cigarette smoke every day for periods ranging from a month to a "mouse lifetime."

The scientists said the results "would seem to detract from the importance of cigarette smoke as an injurious agent invariably affecting the major bronchi..."

The research team is composed of Dr. Cecilie Leuchtenberger and her husband, Dr. Rudolf Leuchtenberger, of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston, and Dr. William Zebrun and Patricia Shaffer, both of the Institute of Pathology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Other scientific reports described in the current issue of Tobacco and Health include:

. A study reporting that cigarette smokers are more extroverted than non-smokers. The study, by four British scientists, suggests that smokers "live it up more," and this may lower their resistance and expose them to conditions that may cause cancer. The scientists said their study makes more reasonable "the proposition that both smoking and cancer may be causally related to certain underlying genotypic factors."

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/krcm0000

. A report by six U.S. scientists citing evidence showing, they say, that air pollution "played a definite role in the causation and rise in frequency of lung cancers during recent decades."

. A study reporting that lung cancer occurs 20 times more frequently among patients with tuberculosis than in the general population.

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